SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1893.

Subscription by Mall Post Paid. DATLY, Per Month .... DAILY, Per Year. 6 00

SURDAY, Per Year. 9 00

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. 8 00

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month 70 ..... 1 00 WREELY, Per Year Postage to Foreign Countries added. THE BUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for n wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

#### The Bank and the Tellers.

The selection of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Cabinot is a matter in which he has a right to please himself, and the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the Democratic party with the manner in which he exercises that right is but a temporary and minor considera; tion in view of the great task to which the Democratic President has been called by the people. The Secretary of the Treasury is the one member of the Cabinet who may render assistance in that task, and there can be no doubt that Mr. CARLISLE is entirely in sympathy with the declaration of principle upon the strength of which the smocratic party was returned to power. Mr. CARLISLE's help will be of great serwice to Mr. CLEVELAND and to the Ways and Means Committee of the Fifty-third Congress in agreeing upon a revenue bill that shall impose taxes for revenue only. The prompt repeal of the McKinkey tariff. and the substitution therefor of a tariff for revenue only. This is the duty to which the Democratic party pledged itself last June in that memorable utterance which every Democrat should know by heart, and which cannot be repeated too often:

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a Tobbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to ose and collect tariff duties, except for the pu pose of revenue only; and we demand that the colle vernment when honestly and economically ad

Honest and economical administration will be expected of Mr. CLEVELAND's assistents, of course, but it will be in itself of no avail in satisfying the promises of the Democracy. It is the method of laving, not of expending, the revenue that is vital to the honesty of the party. The first and unavoidable obligation is to erase from the statute books the laws by which the fraud and robbery of Republican protectionism are practised upon the great majority of the American people; and to restore the constitutional method of taxation. By the firmness and the frankness which they show in taking up and carrying through this imperative labor, the Democratic Administration and the Democratic party

This is the great policy to be kept in sight This is the public and national concern in the next Administration, whereas the composition of the Cabinet is merely the curiosity of an hour. The public is concerned with the policy of a great financial institution and not with the names of the men who pay over the money at the counter.

#### Did He Really Say It?

According to the New York World, Judge GRESHAM made this remark "at the opening of the late Presidential campaign:"

The most insidious of all forms of tyranny is that of plutocracy. Thoughtful men see and admit the our country is becoming less and less democratic and more and more plutocratic."

A plutocracy is a government by the rich only. In principle, the requirement of a property qualification for voting constitutes a plutocracy. The only people allowed to have a voice in the government are the possessors of property. Such a plutocracy existed in this country throughout its earlier political history; but, as democratic principles have extended, the property qualification has been abolished. so that now this republic is truly democratic. Instead of "becoming less and less mocratic and more and more plutocratic. ps Judge GRESHAM is reported as saying. the development has been in the other di rection. It has ceased to be plutocratic, and it has become democratic.

### The Extradition of Benavides.

About a fortnight ago the Mexican Gov. ernment sent a special message to Washington asking for the extradition of Gen FRANCISCO BENAVIDES, a commander of the Garzaist rebels who, when pursued by the Mexican troops last month, crossed the Rio Grande and took refuge in Texas. He was captured by Lieut. DICKMAN of our army on the 21st of January, almost immediately after he struck our territory, and has been held prisoner since that time. The Government of President DIAZ is especially desirous of his extradition, that he may b tried by Mexican court martial, upon the charge that he has been guilty of perpetrating criminal deeds of the most atroclous kind, deeds for which there can be no defence under the laws of war.

As soon as his extradition was asked for by Mexico, our Government gave orders that he should be brought to trial in Sar Antonio before United States Commissioner PRICE. His trial is now going on before the Commissioner, and about twenty witnesses have come from Mexico to evidence in the case. A good deal of incriminating testimony has been given within the past week.

The main charge against BENAVIDES, and the charge upon which his extradition has been asked for, is, that it was at his instigation, by his order, and under his direcion, that a detachment of Mexican troops were barbarously butchered at San Ignacio in December last. The evidence given before our Commissioner by the witnesses from Mexico has been very damaging t the accused captive. Nearly every one o them has testified that he himself was in San Ignacio at the time of the butchery, and that BENAVIDES was in immediate command of the assailants. This testimony has been supported by that of several witnesses resident in Texas who have sworn that BENAVIDES told them, after he entered the State, that he had been in command at San Ignacio.

If the evidence be sufficient to satisfy the Commissioner that BENAVIDES is extradifable under our laws, the records of the trial will be sent to Washington, and further proceedings in the case will be under the direct order of our Government. We ourselves cannot form a judgment respecting the case until the official documents are in our possession. We do not doubt that the action of the Government will be discreet and in accordance with the law, and satis factory to Mexico.

The massacre at San Ignacio was a horrible incident. A body of about 139 rebels. who had been organized in Texas by BENA-WIDES, crossed the Rio Grande, de spon the San Ignacio garrison, killed a

number of the men there, and finally set fire to the building occupied by the garrison, burning to death its commander, several of his subordinate officers, and four of the privates, who failed to make their escape. The circumstances under which the massacre was perpetrated give proof that it was planned in advance. BENA-VIDES had previously issued a proclamation, in which he gave notice that he would kill every man wearing the Mexican uniform, and he had, moreover, slaughtered several civil functionaries of the Government who fell into his hands He was on his way from San Ignacio to Camargo, which he had threatened with sack, when he suddenly found that he was pursued by a body of Mexican troops, before which he fied, escaping into Texas, where he was captured by Lieut. DICKMAN of our army.

BENAVIDES was once an officer in the Mexican service; he joined in the first Garza revolt two years ago, and, upon its failure, he took up his residence in Texas where he lived till the sudden outbreak of December last in which he was one of the leaders. He was indicted over a year ago by the Federal Grand Jury at San tonio upon several charges of violating the neutrality laws of the United States.

In the event of his extradition he will undoubtedly be shot in Mexico after trial by court martial. President DIAZ has recently exercised elemency in the cases of several Garzaist rebels; but in none of the cases has there been any such charge as

that brought against Gen. BENAVIDES. If he be not extradited or punished by the Mexican Government, he will doubtless be held for trial in Texas, under the indictment that was brought against him last year by the Grand Jury in San Antonio.

Just Criticisms by a Foreign Visitor The Tribune gives some observations on our social life made by a European woman who is now visiting this country, and whose experience of society abroad has given her admirable scope for comparison. In the course of them she offers these just criticisms:

"Another thing that I miss is the 'porte-cochere." covered entrance for carriages. This is much to be re retted, for on a winter's night it is truly awful to be ing up the steps leading to the house door. amount of awnings can obviate this defect, and the aspect of the entire house is spoiled thereby. When I first saw the palaces belonging to New York magnates I was also struck by the total absence of any kind of garden surrounding these splet nid abodes. In Paris, London, Vienna, Rome, St. Petersburg, or Berlin, the 'hotels' owned by our upp tainly contributes to make life pleasant for their to mates, and I cannot help being surprised that where money is no object such a plan should not be gener ally adopted here."

She does not overrate the discomforts due to the absence of the covered entrance for carriages; and it is surprising that with only a few exceptions, even the costil est of New York residences are without this desirable feature, usual as it is in European louses of similar consequence.

Her surprise that these residences in Nev York are almost universally built flush with the street line and immediately adjoining the neighboring dwellings, with only a con tracted yard at the back for kitchen pur poses exclusively, is natural and justiflable. Houses which are palaces, so far as cost goes, are not distinguished by a liberal open space surrounding them, but are made parts of closely built blocks of dwellings. Money is lavished on the construction and its ornamentation, but it is expended with comparative parsimony on the purchase of the site, so that the effect of magnificence and distinction is destroyed. Houses which require at least half a block of land to make them notable residences are built upon a few lots whose space they cover almost entirely.

The men whose fortunes justify them in putting up and maintaining such houses are able to make the additional outlay for a site suitable for the structures. If they can afford to build the houses, they can afford to buy the liberal space which is the most impressive indication of luxurious and princely wealth in a crowded community. Really there is no private described as a magnificent residence.

# The Yankee Mohammedan.

We have already noticed the conversion to Mohammedanism of Mr. ALEXANDER RUS-SELL WEBB, formerly United States Consul at Manila, and the missionary aims which are bringing him back to his native country. The spectacle of a cultivated and thoughtful American embracing Islamism and resolving to induce his countrymen to follow his example is in itself interesting as another instance of the perpetual action and reaction between the East and the West. Mr. WEBB, moreover, is not the victim of an imaginative temperament yielding to the decorative charm of the Orient, nor has his creduity been played upon by charlatans juggling with pretended mysteries and supernatural emanations. We have just received his lecture on "The Better Way," delivered at Aziz Bag in Madras, Dec. 11, 1892; and in this as in his previous deliverances he shows himself a plain and practical American citizen, sometime of Missouri, and not as a dreamer or a poet He is not an imaginative or high-strung person, we should say, and when he indulges in rhetoric his wings stick. The general tone of his lectures is that of a business man speaking sensibly and without affects tion about his religion. This is a curious tone for a preacher and propagandizer in parts of the Christians, but perhaps it is the proper tone for a Mohammedan mis sionary in New York. However Quixotic Mr. WEBB's undertaking may seem, there can be nothing ridiculous about him as long as he uses moderate and simple language It is to the reason and not to the imagination that he must appeal in explaining and exalting Islam to Americans.

As we look through this lecture in order to find out why Mr. WEBB's way is the better way, we must confess to a certain disappointment, but probably Mr. WEBB aims at a gradual rather than a summary development of his argument. It is true that there are many persons " who follow Christianity in a half-hearted, doubtful way," and that there have been much misrepresentation and prejudice in regard to Mohammedan ism, which to the majority of people means polygamy. Mr. WEBB attributes a good deal of this misrepresentation and prejudice to Christian missionaries, but begs the Mohammedans to be gentle with them:

"All they know of Monammedanism they have a quired from the writing of ignorant Christians, and, in heir ignorance, they are disposed to magnify, distort, and exaggerate the acts and expressions of Nobam-nadism. But because quired from the writing of ignorant Christi mediam. But because they do so it is not a valid reason why you should despise and hate them—that would be diametrically opposed to the spirit of our Prophet's teaching. Your duty is to be patient with them, to try teach them the right way-to lead them out of the arkness of ignorance into the light of truth. The hol Kuran teaches us that if we do this we will receive great raward. Show them the true path, patiently and carnestly, and if they stubbornly refuse to walk in it, they will suffer and you will have the happy consciouseas of having done your duty to Gop and fellow men.

might extend to the fathers of the Church and we would remind him that the late Prof. DRAPER's "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," however able, is

notalways a safe guide. But let us hear Mr. WEBB's reasons wh

Islam is the better way: "Because it is founded upon that eternal truth which "Because it is founded upon that eternal train which has been handed down to man from age to age, by the chosen prophets of God from Mosas to Monamaro, Harnar Monamaro Ballalano Alena Wassulia. Hecause it is the only system that will satisfy the longings of the soul for a higher existence. Because it is the only system thouse to existence. Because it is the only system known to man which is strictly in harmony with reason and science. Because it is free from degrading superations and accessed the planary rationality and tions, and appears directly to human rationality and intelligence. Because it makes every man ind responsible for every act he commits and every thought be thinks, and does not encourage him to ain by teaching him a vicatious at onement. Because it is elevating and refining in its tendencies, and develope the higher, nobler elements of humanity when it faithfully, wisely, and intolugently followed."

Mohammedanism must not be judged by the moral and social character of the masse any more than Christianity by the moral and social character of most Christians. A religious system must be judged by its fundamental tenets, not by " the acts and expressions of its professed followers. Mr. WEBB asserts that there is nothing in the Islamic system that tends to im morality, social degradation, superstition, or fanaticism, and when a Mohammedan manifests these traits he does not understand or does not truly follow Islam. The essentials of that religion are the unity of God, the inspiration of the Prophet, cleanliness, prayer, fasting, fraternity, almsgiving, and pligrimage. The Mohammedan tenet of the unity of Gop Mr. WEBB opposes to the Christian doctrine of the Trinty, which he considers as the doctrine of three gods. The Mohammedan conception of MOHAMMED as the reformer of religion. the restorer of monothelsm, and the enemy of polythelsm will doubtless be set forth vigorously by Mr. WEBB in New York. It is as strange, probably, to the majority of Christians as the medieval view, familiar to readers of DANTE, which put MOHAMMED among the schismatics.

The evidence adduced by Mr. WEBB of the inspiration of the Prophet is intrinsic, although he says that there are other ample and abundant proofs which he will bring out when he discusses the philosophic side of the Koran. It is this side upon which he would have to rely in the case of infidels in New York, for it cannot be expected that men who deny intrinsic evidence of the inspiration of the Bible will accept the same sort of evidence in regard to the Koran. This evidence, however, is enough for Mr. WEBB. "No man," he says. could have lived as the Prophet did. taught as he did, and accomplished what he did with no power animating and guiding him but the impulses of fallible human The ethical teachings of the reason." Prophet are in harmony with those of MORES, ARBAHAM, JESUS, and his especia mission was to correct their errors, save mankind from idolatry, and present rules which would draw man closer to Gop. Mr. WERD asserts for Islamism the merits that are usually asserted for Christianity:

"Its chief beauty, viewed superficially, is its perfect adaptability to the spiritual needs of all classes of hu-manity, from the humblest laborer to the most ad-vanced thinker and man of letters. There is nothing in it that does violence to reason or common sense, o that is in any degree contrary to the natural instinct of justice and mercy. It requires no belief in the supernatural mor the adoption of any absurd super-sititions nor impossible theories. Purity of thought, word, and deed, perfect mental and physical cleanitness, and steady, unwavering aspiration to Gon, coupled with pure, unselfish fraternal love, are the principal ends sought, and the means, are as perfect as t is possible for man to conceive of."

Ablution and prayer promote physical and spiritual cleanliness. The prescribed number of prayers puts a man into the habit of prayer, and the prayer will be earnest and soulful as the person offering It increases in knowledge of the religion. Most Christians pray only twice a day at most, while Mohammedans pray at least five times. Fasting not only disciplines the animal nature, but promotes com munion between the soul and Gop. Unselfish fraternal love has almost died out in the Moslem world, but must be revived. JESUS taught the truth, but died before His mission was accomplished or His disciples duty of every Mussulman to help to spread that truth through the world. "With God's help," concludes Mr. WEBB, "we propose to establish it in liberal, progressive America, where, I feel confident, the masses of the people are waiting to receive it. With all these evidences before you. can you doubt the final result? 'La illaha iliala. MOHAMMED rasoul Allah.""

Having presented with the seriousness which it deserves Mr. WEBB's exposition of Mohammedanism, we are entitled to all the amusement to be derived from his account of an English theory of prayer:

"Probably the most curious and absurd objection I have ever beard against lalam was in connection with the subject of prayer. I was talking with an English man upon the general subject of Mohammedanism and after I had replied to a number of objections he said would prevent my becoming one; and that is, every one of them is duck legged and has knees in his pants from

atting on his legs and feet so much in prayer."

"After I had, to some extent, recovered from my aur-prise I replied: "In my opinion it is very much more o one's advantage to go into Paradise duck-legged and with knees in his pants than not to get in at all "And since that time whenever I see a Museulman who is duck-legged and has knees in his pants I a: once have a feeling of respect for him, for I know that

he is attending to his religious duties." We can respect a duck-legged Mussul man, but a Mussulman in "pants," knees or no knees, O, horrible, most horrible!

#### The Moustached Minister, the Commun. ion Cup, and the Lady.

In a recent conference of the Methodist Episcopal clergymen of St. Louis the question of "the propriety of a moustached minister offering the communion cup to a

lady" was discussed. The too brief newspaper accounts of the meeting contain no information as to the substance of the discussion. This is a pity. for the question is new in theological controversy; and while it does not have to do with the foundations of faith, like the issues involved in the BRIGGS trial, It is nevertheless a matter in which all the brethren and sisters may be interested. In the absence of all information as to how the discussion arose, it is impossible to say whether it had its cause in the reluctance of some sister to partake of the communion cup from the hand of a moustached minister, or in the objection of some one of the brethren to seeing a moustached minister offer the communion cup to a sister. It would be interesting to know which of these sources gave rise to the discussion; and when the minutes of the meeting are published, as surely they must be in response to the demand greated by public interest in this new theological question, the committee having the matter in charge should not fail to set forth in the preface whether the first objection came from a masculine or from a

feminine communicant. A few years ago our strict Methodist friends held that the moustache was hardly less iniquitous than the fiddle. For a min-We wish that Mr. WEBB's spirit of charity- inter of that denomination to be seen wear-

ng a moustache would have been con d almost as great a sacrilege as for him to be heard fiddling "the Devil's Dream." Not only did preachers avoid the moustache, but class leaders and other men of prominence in the congregation kept the upper lip close shaven and purple. even while permitting the beard to grow elsewhere as it would; and not too much confidence was placed in the orthodoxy of the ordinary layman who indulged himself in a moustache, especially if it turned up at he deserved the punishment which he sufthe ends. Is it to be inferred now from the raising of that question by the Methodist preachers of St. Louis, that our Methodist friends have become so tolerant of the moustache that they propose to draw the line against it only on the lip of a minister offering the communion cup to a lady? And, if so, why should the line be drawn there? If there is no inherent deviltry in the moustache, why discriminate against it at all? In no spirit of irreverence much has been said by sanitary experts in opposition to the communio cup. If the objection to the moustache is wholly of a sanitary and in no degree of a religio-sanitary nature, why not dispose of the objection by doing away with the communion cup in favor of individual cups for the communion service, and let the sisters

they think he needs one? These thoughts are put forth from the darkness, so to speak, for we don't know what the St. Louis Methodists said or what they decided upon. We respectfully call for the minutes of what must have been a very interesting discussion.

### Jusanity in Murder Cases.

An extraordinary change in the crimina law of this State has been proposed by Senator EDMUND O'CONNOR of the Twentyfourth district. It relates to the plea of insanity in cases of homicide.

Under the Code of Criminal Procedure in its present form, a defendant in any criminal case who pleads not guilty may give in evidence any matter of fact tending to establish his defence, except facts tending o prove a former conviction or acquittal of the crime with which he is charged. Thus a prisoner who simply denies the allegation of guilt is entirely at liberty to offer proof for the purpose of showing that he vas insane at the time of the commission of the alleged offence. He may also, if he chooses, interpose what is called a plea of insanity, as a specification under the plea of not guilty; but, as we understand it, the effect of such a plea of insanity is merely to give notice to the prosecution that particu lar reliance will be placed upon that point by the defendant, although he is not limited in his proof to evidence tending to es tablish insanity, but may offer any testimony the tendency of which is to disprove the charge against him.

Mr. O'Connon's bill provides that when ever a person under an indictment for homicide desires to plead that he was insane a the time of committing the crime charged, he must interpose such plea before the trial of the indictment, "or be precluded from offering any evidence on the trial in support of such plea." In other words, a de fendant on trial for murder is not to be allowed to show that he was insane under the plea of not guilty. No such change as this can be made in the law without a radica departure from the principles of criminal jurisprudence which have prevailed in this State and country from the earliest times. A person on trial for crime has always been allowed to give evidence of any fact, the legitimate tendency of which is to create a reasonable doubt as to his guilt of the offence of which he is accused; and if the Legislature is now to say that a defendant in a criminal case cannot, under the plea of not guilty, show that he was out of his head when he did the act which would constitute a crime in a sane person, he will be deprived of a right which may be essential to prevent improper convictions. It may well happen that in the course of a trial facts will be developed indicating that a prisoner was insane at the time of the alleged crime, when there was not enough evidence at the outset to warrant his counsel in interposing an express plea of insanity; or, as some understood him. The Prophet established | times happens, a prisoner who is manifestly insane will refuse to interpose a pleaof insanity or allow such a plea to be interposed in his behalf. In the latter case, the proposed amendment would forbid any proof that the prisoner was deranged.

Senator O'Connon's bill provides for a preliminary trial upon the question of the prisoner's sanity in cases where the plea of insanity has been put in, and then goes on to say that "either the people or the defendant may appeal from the verdict of the jury." If the Senator owns a copy of the Legislative Red Book, we advise him to turn to page 67 of that volume, where he will find a section of the Constitution of the State of New York containing these words: "No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence. We are a little curious to know what purpose could be served by an appeal in behalf of the people from a verdict of acquittal or the ground of insanity in a murder case, inasmuch as this provision precludes the possibility of a second trial under such circumstances.

Was it Gen. WEAVER's threat to send them copies of the Boston Advertiser by mail that quelled the fury of the Kansas Populists and made them weaken?

Judge Cullen of Brooklyn is justified in calling to account that member of the bar who sought to bring opprobrium upon the op posing counsel during a trial in the Supreme Court on Thursday last. Because Lawyer Conen is of the Hebrew race. Lawyer Hotz spoke of him in court, while addressing the Judge, as "that son of Jerusalem." and soon afterward gave utterance to this exclamation: 'A day of reckoning is coming for you Sheenies!" Mr. Conen, who could not endure the application of such an epithet to him, struck at his adversary, but the blow fell short, perhaps. Hove unwillingly complied with the Judge's order to apologize for using the offensive language, and then the Judge directed both lawyers to appear before him next day. When they stood up in court on Friday Judge Culthen punished Hoyg by imposing upon him a fine of \$50 for the offence of which he ha been guilty in his language about Conen. next imposed upon Conen a fine of \$250 for offending the dignity of the Court by striking or trying to strike Hove. Both parties got off with a light penalty: the Judge warned them that they would be imprisoned if they did not pay the fine. Both men paid it at once. Both of them have got a lesson upon the necessity of demeaning them selves with propriety in court.

The Jews are especially sensitive t any reflection that may be cast upon their race. No such reflection can be tolerated in an American court of law. The phrase "son of Jerusalem" is not in itself of an odious character. An American would feel proud to be called a "son of America" anywhere; o an Irishman to be called a "son of Ireland, or a German a "son of Germany," or a Scotch man a "son of Scotland." Then why should a Jew dislike to be called a son of the one rious city of Solomon, Jerusalem the Gold en? There is a reason why he should, under certain circumstances. Huppose, for example

the phrace is used in a contemptuous way. with a sneer on the face, as it was used by Mr. Horn, then it is offensive; then the use of It in court ought to be punished as it was by udge Cullen. Many a phrase that is harmless in itself may be insulting when uttered in the roice of scorn, and more especially when the words of it are inflected with the intent of insuit. As for the contemptuous epithet "Sheeny," which Horn applied to Cohen while threatening his race, we do not wonder

ered for assaulting Mr. Hove in court. The determination of the City Club, by ote of 25 to 15, to crush Mayor Gilnor with a pamphlet is agacious. A committee of three is now soliciting funds for the expense. It will save money, time, and talk.

hat it provoked Mr. Cones, although we think

The Demogratic House of Representatives is inferted its claim to popular esteem by stuped action in several directions. had it been elever it would not have loaded upon the Demogratic party the burden it that unwise scheme for reforming the pension laws which now appears in the Pension Appropriation bill.—Providence Journal.

Perhaps you are right; but when Col. Dan Lamont comes to deal with the pension list, we shall expect to see the frauds and impostors marked off just as fast as the facts can be established.

We advise all persons, and the ladies especially, who like to hear the French language in its perfect elegance, and to under-stand the inner life of French society, not to provide the preacher with a moustache cup ail of being present at the lectures of Prof. D'AUDIFFRET, the first of which will be delivered at his residence, 146 West Fiftyseventh street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There are to be four of these lectures. One on the French home and the French an; one on the influence of intellectual and cultivated women upon French society; one on the Renaissance; and one on France during the Revolution and since. This is but a skeleton of these discourses; and those who hear the first will not be prevented from hear-

A few years ago no scientific man of any position ventured to avow any interest in the so-called phenomena of spiritualism. Of late, however, public opinion has somewhat changed with regard to those phenomena, and men of science, encouraged by the fashion. have made repeated examinations into the subject. Various reports of such men have indicated that they were convinced of the existence of a strange power controlled in some way by persons known as mediums. The most recent report on the subject comes from Italy and is printed elsewhere in THE SUN to-day. To indicate its importance it will be sufficient to say that the chief investigators were the astronomer Schiaparelli, and the sociologist and alienist Lombroso, assisted by others only less eminent than themselves. Their report will be read by both believers and unbelievers.

# The world has yet to hear of a preacher who criticised because his sermons are too short.

Yet what is more fascinating than genuine sloquence from the lips of a sincere and earnest speaker? We could listen to it by the hour. It is more delightful than the strains of music. however grand or sweet they be. It is soullifting. We cry out, give us more of it.

There seems to be no doubt that the Chicago Exhibition managers have dealt unfairly with many of the business and manufactur ing firms of New York who were desirous of making a display of their goods and products. We cannot doubt that this has been the case, for complaints have been made by many of our foremost establishments. have been supported by a great deal of evidence, have been kept up for months past, and have been folowed by the withdrawal from the Exhibition of lots of things that would have added to its importance. The complainants allege, and furnish proof of the allegation, that the Exhibition officials have attempted to extort money from them under various pretexts; that a himblerigging system of making awards has been adopted in at least some of the departments; that their protests have been stilled, or answered in an insolent manner, and that, in the allotment of space, there has been gross favoritism for the benefit of exhibitors willing to pay heavy rates for advertisements in official pamphlets.

From a number of the complaints recently entered, we must infer that the directors have permitted at least some bunco men to take advantage of their innocence.

The directors had better put a stop to this sort of thing without waste of time. If it be allowed to continue till the Exhibition is opened, and after it is open, the whole coun-

try will reek with Chicago scanduls.

The Legislature of New York is as propriate \$300,000 more for the expenses of the State exhibit. Congress is asked to make at least one more big appropriation, besides many lesser appropriations, for the service of the Chicago directors. This is pretty rough in any event, and it is extra rough under the circumstances.

# A Correction.

We desire of our own volition to correct certain erroneous statements printed in The Sun on Jan. 27, in an article on the career of Mr. Henry B. McDowell.

This article was sent to us from San Francisco, and we were misled in its publication. The erroneous statements in question, which we now correct and disavow. are: 1. The allegation that Gen. McDowell's deceased wife in herited from her family a strain of eccentricity that often crossed the line of actual insan ity; that Henry B. McDowell inherited this mental taint, and 2. That Henry B. McDowell gave checks on banks where he had no balnce and was saved from punishment by his relatives; by his father from the menitentiary, and by his uncle from prison.

The mental affliction, under which the late Mrs. McDowell labored at one time, was entirely the result of illness and physical exposure at a critical period; and this mental impairment occurred some four years after the pirth of Henry B. McDowell. And, moreover. there is no hereditary insanity in her family. As to the second point, the question of criminal acts committed by Henry B. McDowell, we have given the matter due investigation. and we find that there is no evidence whatever that Mr. McDowell drew checks on banks where he had no balance, or that for so doing he was in danger of being sent to the State prison or to the penitentiary.

We therefore correct the statements that Mr. Henry B. McDowell has been or was guilty of a crime or criminal act, and we also withdraw the charge of swindling contained in the head line of the article and implied in certain other portions of the said article.

We desire to make this correction as full and complete as were the charges. The Tariff and the Porce Bill.

To the Editor of The Stn-Sir: I have read

your editorial in THE SUN of Feb. 8 inst. on

Springer's and William Lindsay's views upon

the tariff and protection. I'm glad that there are

of Andrew Jackson is not dead! "'Rah!

Release of the Bore Pictures.

some honest men loft alive, and that the spirit

#### Your old comrade. CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY. WHITE HALL, Feb. 10.

The Doré Gallery pictures were released yesterday on a bond for \$20,098.58, given in he United States District Court by Jevons, ship broker and agent for the Inter-national Art Association, Limited. The pic-tures were seized on allegations that they were invoiced 40 per cent, under their real

Dog et Preteren Nihil.

Loftus-What sort of dog is that you have a pointer? Sporty-No; a disappointer.

> As Acquired Taste. From the Chicago News Record

Why do they call their daughter 'Olive'?"
Because a liking for her has to he accoursed.

INDECENCY REBUKED.

A Shocking Exhibition at the Woman's Pro-

From the Church Union. On the evening of Jan. 28 we were invited t attend the Woman's Press Club of New York. We should like to ask our readers to compare otes with us respecting what we saw in the little time we were there. We noticed a num er of worthy women, whom we esteem very highly for their attainments. These women

were becomingly dressed. There were certain persons present, however. who evidently personated "ladies," according to their own notion.

Our experience may have been limited in witnessing the uitra-fashion of décolleté dis-play. There were at least two "lady" women. probably between the ages of 35 and 65, who on this occasion were very curiously indelicate to behold. One, either intentionally o unintentionally, seemed an attempt to represent an emaciated physical wreck of a fash-ionable ladr. The other illustration of animal life reminded us of "The Sleeping Beauty." six years ago-the figure of a woman whose bust palpitated with machinery inside the frame.

bust paipitated with machinery inside the frame.

We have attended a number of public displays of this sort, but have never witnessed anything so repulsive and shocking as was witnessed at the Woman's Press Club recently. How the animated figure of the "lady" performed the paipitation act without exhausting fatigue. From a physiological or hydienic standpoint, is quite incomprehensible to us. We regret that many earnest Christian women, as well as women of ordinary moral integrity, who were absent, could not be present. Trains and lave draperies were dragged over the bare board floors for the privilege of exposing them to the gaze of the honored guestof the evening, the flew. Dr. McGlynn, who paraded back and forth, wearing the swile of resignation at the disgusting show. It may have been best that so many of the good and noble press women of the metronolis were not to be found in the audience for even two minutes, lest they might be supposed to give countenance to such disreputable display of the so-called press women of New York city.

# Retain the Old Familiar Names for Place and Things.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answor to a question, you said the other day that the way to pronounce Hoboken is such as will make it rhyme with spoken. That is true, of course, but in the interest of the traditions of great city let me add that the name has always been pronounced as if it was spelled Hobusken. I have heard four generations of born New Yorkers, representing every grade of cultivation (and the lack of it), sound the name in this peculiar way. Moreover, the place is so called by those who live in it. We are part of our heritage. We say Curlls for

are proud of such eccentricities because they are part of our heritage. We say Curlis for Corlears and Broadway for Broadway, and when we speak of the east or the west side of that street we commonly say "the shilling side" or "the two-shilling side." The plain neople of the two-shilling side." The plain neople of the two-shillings and six shillings still cling to the York shillings as a medium of calculation, and four shillings and six shillings remain closer to the tongue than fifty cents or seventy-five cents.

We still call our most peculiar street "the Bow'ry." We cling to the habit of calling a certain neighborhood "the swamp," and we have benotten what we call "the gas house district" and "the lumber district." terms that are as Greek to the flood of aliens that has poured in upon us. We still ump Frince's and laritan bays together and call them the lower bay, and Staten Island Sound is still the kill or the kills—being an abbreviation of the Kill von Kull of our ancestors. Would that we could fux these things upon our mans as we have done with the North Eliver beside West-street and the East River heside South street. Heaven knows we are being shorn fast enough as it is. We have lost the trick of calling Washington square the parade ground. We have lost good old Tryon row, where the Stades-Zeitong building is, and Printing House square, which The Nex and its dullor contemporaries inhabit. We have lost the trick of calling washington square the parade ground. We have lost syrokyllie and Greenwich and Chelsea and Bloomingdale, though thirty years agg I would not have believed such implety possible. Therefore, we pray that good old Hobucken be spared to us.

L. Kir.

Mr. Gladstone and the Physical Force Mer To the Engan or The Sun-Sir: One of the effects of Mr. Gladstone's speech was to soften, if not disarm, the extremists. I do not mean the so-called dynamiters, for they are not worth noticing, but refer to the more or less visionary but honest fellows who may perhap be called the Irish returnbards. From conversation Wi a few of them one is easily brought to the cor that they are deeply impressed by the tone of kindness and conclination which they notice in the Premier's ad dress. That was something which they did not expect, and it looks now as if the Grand Old Man had somewhat shattered their platform. And, by the way it might be interesting to giance at that platform, such as it is, or such as it was. Perhaps, after all, it was no so clumey a piece of political architecture as t erally believed, but that is a matter to be decided by

It proposed complete separation from England, bu professed no insane belief in the ability of Ireland, single handed, to cope with England, and at the same time overcome the opposition of the Catholic Chrich, which condemns rebels and conspirators. It favored every effort to gain assistance from France and Russia, basing the chance of receiving that assistance upon the belle that England would be drawn into the alliance of the central powers in Europe, and that, in the event of war, a rebellion in Ireland might then be regarded by France

But the interesting part of the platform is that which points to an expected change of front on the part of the Catholic clergy. The Vatican, being opposed to the Triple Altiance, would, of course, be also opposed to England if she joined it, and some statesmen assert the she is already in the swim. Then comes the question Would the Church condemn Trish rebels for operation that might tend to embarrass the military movements of a government in line against the interests of th Pope ! Circumstances after cases, and in this partic lar case the extremists believe that a change might be brought about in their favor. That is about the substance of the platform of the

physical force men Practically, it is the old policy of Wolfe Tone, Emmet, and Lord Edward Pitzgerald. After all, the men who still have faith in it are now beginning to admit what they never admitted before namely, the probability of a final and complete reco ciliation between England and Ireland.

# Pictures at the Salmagundi Club.

When the members and guests of the Salmagun Cinb ventured out in the biusiering snow atorm very early yesterday morning after their "stag" party is was not until several keps of beer had been emptied and all the cob p pes and digarettes had been exand all the con p pes and organization when hausted. And they had had a very jolly evening of it in their cosey quarters. The occasion was the opening in their cosey quarters. The occasion was the opening of their four days' exhibition of works in oil, which will close on Wednesday night. It must be confesse: that the paintings were seen to the best advantage ; a haze of tobacco smoke or through the thick bottoms of upturned heer glasses. Out of eighty pictures there are a few very worthy examples of the work of the clever men of the club, and they stand out in a big and grateful relief from the dead level of me There is a sweet-faced girl by Mr. Whittemore, and a "Young Italian Girl." by Mr. Levy, that is well painted Mr. Shurtleti has two of his charmingly individual and sincere forest scenes. "Winter" and "Sunset; the Devenshire Coast." by Mr. McCord is a large and uninteresting canvas, but rich in color; "Hackensack Valley." by Mr. Marschall, is even larger and less in teresting, and not nearly so well painted, while Mr. Musgrave's ballroom scene, "In the Height of the Ser son," trends very closely upon the verge of the absurd Among other pictures are a rather clever Indian subject. "At Bay," by Mr. De Cost Emith, and paintings by Mr. Birney, Mr. Dolph, Mr. De Scott Evana, Mr. Rehn, Mr. Drake, Mr. Cariton Chapman, Mr. Blenver, Mr. Champney, Mr. Bickwell, and Mr. H. P. Smith, besides a medaillon and a portrait bust in plaster by Mr. J. Harrison Mills, and a portrait by Mr. Hartley.

#### Foreign Notes of Real Interest. It is proposed to boid a grand national exhibition is seneva in 1896, on the model of the Zurich Exposition

of 1883. "Scotch whiskey" made in Germany is being largely imported into India. The wholesale price, delivered, is sixpense a quart bottle. Robert Louis Stevenson says in a letter, dated Jan. 2.

to a friend in London that he is "in splendid health, highest spirits, and full of work."

A niece of Mozart, Frau Josepha Lang, died at Vienna three weeks ago, at the age of 73, atmost in poverty. During her latter years she was practically support

by admirers of the great composer.

There was a phenomenally low tide at Venice the same day the severe earthquakes occurred in Zante and Cephalonia, some two weeks ago. Several of the canals were left entirely without water. Many gondo las were stopped or stranded.

The late Duke of Mariborough, Timh says, was, by a

strange fatality, just concluding an article entitled "The Art of Living" for the Pornightly Review when he died Publication of the article was postponed or account of his death. It is to appear shortly.

The irritating warry of a constant cough may avoided, and much wear and tear of the lunes it threat cut of the lunes it threat cut of the lunes it threat cut of the lunes it the sale and on the remedy, by the Jayme's Expectorant, which will by you in all cases of coughs and cuttle, and in affects of the threat and lungs.—4de

Through sleeping cars for Montreal and Ottawa via New York Central and Adirondsek and St. Lawrence

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The gay season has come to an end in quite on Monday for half a hundred of her own sexwith husbands, brothers, and lovers left out by particular request, was an uncommonly retty affair, and when the ladies assembled in the hostess's beautiful drawing room, the effect of the gowns of many colors, with the flashing jewels and bright, lovely faces, was so striking that one could not but feel com-passion for the black coats, whose absence probably added brilliancy to the scene, but who were cut off from even a glimpse of it. Every woman was at her very best. Mrs.

W. K. Vanderbilt was regal in rich white satin, with unlimited pearls and diamonds. Mrs. Hollins looked extremely well in pink. Mrs. Irvin in yellow satin was the most charming of hostesses. Mrs. De Forest, In a costume of pink and black, executed a Spanish dance most gracefully. Mrs. Arthur Randolph in black also danced a pas seul, and Mrs. F. McN. Bacon. Jr., gave one of her best recitations in French. There was music, too-four pieces admirably executed-but the buss of conversation triumphed over the musicians efforts, and but little could be heard of the concord of sweet sounds. The function was not a late one, but it was extremely gay while it lasted. Everything was provided that could add to the beauty of the scene. Lovely women in lovely clothes, exquisite flowers, a dinner fit for the gods, soft lights, and sweet music. Only one thing was missing, and that was male voices to exclaim "How beautiful!

Most of Mrs. Irvin's guests finished the evening at the last Patriarchs' ball, where they found more than the usual contingent of men. including several distinguished foreigners, Lander's band, and a good floor to dance on. If the lords of creation, as they were once called, were the belies of the evening, it was only justice after the slight they had suffered by exclusion from Mrs. Irvin's dinner. Far and away the prettiest dance of the win-

ter was the second and last Tuesday evening Sherry's. It was a typical carnival ball. and the utmost taste and ingenuity were displayed in the decorations and favors. Indeed the pretty rooms looked like fairyland, with their hangings of gold and silver gauze and the brilliant array of lavors displayed on a tent of cloth of gold. If the fair women and brave men had made even a trifling approach to fancy costume in their attire, it would have been easy to fancy oneself. in Rome or Florence or New Orleans, where Mardi Gras festivities are the crowning glory of the winter's gayeties. As it was, the pelting of one another with sugar plums, and the mimic snow storm which fell so softly on the dancers, were fanciful and picturesque enough to suggest visions of climes most romantic and poetical.

There were several beautiful women present who had appeared but rarely this winter. Among them was Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, who looked more than ordinarily pretty after her season of rustication at Newport. Miss Whit-tier, in a very chie gown of white brocade with long wreaths of the delicate jasmine blosson outlining the gored seams of the skirt, looked handsome, as did also Miss Webb, Miss Wetmore, and Miss Wilmerding. The ball did not break up on the stroke of 12, as is said to be the custom at some Mardl Gras dances abroad. but the dancing grew faster and faster as the opening hours of Lent rolled on, and 4 o'clock was the very earliest that even the soberest minded ventured to withdraw. The engagement of Miss Bertha Potter and

Mr. Robert Shaw Minturn was announced about a week ago, and that of Miss Elizabeth Ray Delaffeld, daughter of Dr. Francis Delafield, and Mr. McDougal Hawks is currently reported. Mr. Hawks is a son of the late Mr. Wright Hawks, whose wit and humor will be recollected by club and society men of a previous generation.

The engagement is announced in London of Miss Lily Schlesinger, daughter of Sebastian B. Schlesinger, Esq. to Mr. Ernst von Reibnitz, son of his Excellency Gen. von Reibnitz, late Governor of Mainz.

The very worst season on record is reported all along the Riviers, where cold weather has been the rule and ice and snow as plentiful as in Russia. At St. Moritz the guests have made to themselves friends of the unwelcome visitation, and sledging, coasting, and tobogganing have been the amusements of the day, and coatume balls have ruled the night. As a suggestion for those whose thoughts are turning ow upon tableaux and other spectacular displays, it may be mentioned that an English nobleman and his wife attended one of these balls as "M. et Mme. Fin de Siècle." A description of their costume does not appear. but great scope could be given to the imagination in arranging a tableau to represent a

couple of this remarkable era. New Yorkers are beginning to regret that as the arena for the great Columbian show. When the matter was under discussion, a year or more since, popular opinion, especially among the smarter and richer people, was entirely opposed to it. "It would put up the prices of everything." they said; it would bring a horde of objectionable people, who would make life a burden to God-fearing. law-abiding citizens; the streets would be dirtier than ever; public conveyances crowded to annihilation, and all the alleviations of the heated term in the way of roof gardens, excursion boats, and Coney Island dinners and concerts, rendered absolutely nugatory for the enjoyment of quiet, well-behaved people. But the "otherwise minded" in this important decision saw "through a glass darkly," and never anticipated the immense interest that would spring up in foreign countries and among the well instructed of this in this great nineteenth century exhibition. Chicago during the next six months promises to be the great objective point of the universe, and the impetus it will get financially, socially, commercially, and, inded, in every sphere of progress and improvement, can hardly be estimated at the present time.

The fact that the Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee of prominent men to receive and entertain distinguished foreigners, who will pass through New York on their way to Chicago, is sufficient indication of the number of well-known people who are expected to arrive. The Spanish Minister at Washington has received instructions from the Queen Regent of Spain to have accommodations provided in Chicago suitable for the entertainment of royalty, and Don Rodrigo di Sarcadia, an attaché of the legation, will be shortly on his way to the Windy City to secure a house, attend to its mounting, and make preparations for the distinguished guests. The Emperor of Russia proposes to send a squadron of war ships to take part in the naval review at Hampton Roads. The Grand Duke Alexis. Lord High Admiral of Russia, will be in command, and among his officers will be the Grand Duke Alexander, a cousin of the Czar. A rumor is affoat that Mr. William Waldorf Astor has chartered an ocean steamer, in which he will bring over a ship's load of English notabilities, who will be housed and entertained at the Hotel Waldorf. As such a proceeding would savor omewhat of an advertisement for the new ostelry, it is extremely unlikely that it ever occurred to Mr. Astor; and as for the future King of England and Emperor of India, who, it is asserted, is to be one of the party, his royal mamma would undoubtedly provide him with a fleet of war ships abould he entertain the very improbable idea of coming over. Even the Battenbergs, who are counted as rather fourth-rate royalties, would have a "boat of their ain." as the feotoh claim to have had at the time of the great deluge, in which to cross the ocean. That dukes, marquises, and earls may accompany Mr. Astor is quite possible, and a very good time they would have, as the happy hunting grounds of the far West would be quite within their reach. and San Francisco, Hawaii, and Japan not en-

tirely inaccessible. Hawaii, by the way, promises to open a new field for Lenten excursions, and after Dr. Seward Webb's party have made their explorations it will doubtless become a somewhat distant but highly enjoyable winter watering place for laded and disarrantled New Yorkers